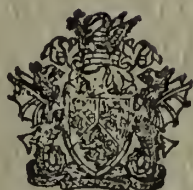


**MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL**



**REPORT**  
**of**  
**THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER**  
**OF HEALTH**  
**for**  
**1964**

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICES,  
NEWTOWN.  
MONTGOMERYSHIRE  
DECEMBER, 1965.

**D. FELIX RICHARDS**  
M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.





To the Chairman and Members of the Montgomery County Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the County in 1964.

There was no major incident that affected the public health of the County adversely in 1964. The floods that severely affected Caersws, Newtown and other parts of the County in December, 1964, fortunately did not have any significant aftermath as far as infectious disease was concerned, and in fact, there was no serious epidemic throughout the year.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population in mid 1964 showed a very slight increase over 1963. These figures are not significant however; although the population of the Rural Districts appeared to have held its own for the first time for at least twenty years. Since 1901 the population of the Urban Areas has declined by 8.9% and the Rural Areas by 27% inevitably leaving an ageing population. The effects of this process are reflected in such items as the increased demands for home helps; transport of patients for physiotherapy and other hospital treatment, and difficulties which arise frequently in catering for the needs of the elderly and infirm. There is little doubt that the erosive process of depopulation continues.

The still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still births in Montgomeryshire remains higher than the rate for England and Wales, but there has been a reasonably progressive decline in this rate since 1960 (see page 8).

The Infantile Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) for the County on the other hand, has been considerably lower than the rate for England and Wales for the last five years with one exception (1962)

It should be remembered that all health statistics for Montgomeryshire are based on small numbers and populations. Hence considerable fluctuations can be caused in the various rates by but a few cases. The important consideration is trends over the years. This consideration also applies to mortality and morbidity statistics. It will be noted (on page 14) that the numbers of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus increased sharply in 1963 and 1964 and this particular trend must be watched. There is no doubt of the association between this condition and the smoking habit.

The Authority's immunisation programme proceeded satisfactorily in 1964 and the figures for Montgomeryshire compare very favourably with those of other Authorities (page 22). The figures for vaccination against smallpox are, however, disappointing but many other authorities find difficulties and lack of acceptance as far as smallpox vaccination is concerned, except when there may be a "smallpox scare" when the local authority and family doctor services are inundated with requests for vaccination. A change in vaccination policy (i.e. vaccination is now recommended in the second year of life instead of during the first three months of life) is still influencing the figures adversely in more than one way. At the time of writing it is proposed to initiate a policy of even more active encouragement of smallpox vaccination. It remains to be seen what results will be obtained.

In 1963 it was agreed that the District Nurse-midwife and Health Visiting Establishment should be:

8 Health Visitors  
14 District Nurse-midwives,

plus four full-time relief District Nurse-midwives (or the equivalent in part-time nurses.)

During 1964 the change-over from the previous establishment and working routine was effected smoothly and the new establishment is now working satisfactorily. The valuable services of the Health Visitors and District Nurse-midwives are now thought to be available for anyone in the County needing them. As difficulties in recruiting have been experienced by many Authorities, it might be opportune to add that Montgomeryshire has been very fortunate up to now in being able to attract excellent candidates for any vacancy that occurs. Although on occasions the response to advertisements has been poor, those persons appointed have been most satisfactory. Further comments and statistics on the Nursing Services will be found on pages 15 to 19.

#### Ambulance Service

The relationship between the Montgomery County Council and the six St. John Ambulance Divisions in the County was subjected to review in March, 1964. This review is now an annual commitment. After being assured that the St. John Divisions could maintain the services they had given in the past, it was decided to continue the existing relationship. A report on the work of the Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service in 1964 is being circulated as an Appendix to this report.

The remarkable voluntary effort of the personnel manning the Agency Ambulance Service was maintained in 1964. It is difficult to say what the future holds for the Ambulance Services. The publication of reports of a Working Party on the training of ambulance personnel, and organisation and equipment of the Ambulance Services are being awaited at the time of writing this report. Whatever the results of any recommendations the Working Party makes may be, and however the Ambulance Services may develop in the future on local, regional or national lines, the people of Montgomeryshire have cause to thank the volunteers who operate our Ambulance Service. I do not think it is generally realised what a complicated and sometimes difficult task it is to operate an Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service in a County like Montgomeryshire with its relatively sparse population spread over a large area, its high proportion of elderly people and relatively poor public transport facilities. The efforts of the volunteer ambulance personnel, car drivers and others have meant that this County can be more liberal in the provision of transport than perhaps other Authorities are.

#### Mental Health Service

1964 proved to be a most frustrating year as far as the provision of a purpose-built Junior Training Centre for mentally handicapped children was concerned, but at last, towards the end of the year, it became apparent that work on the Centre would be started and, in fact, the building was completed and the Centre in operation by June, 1965. In view of this, perhaps it is better to forget the disappointments, delays and setbacks that occurred in 1964, particularly as the children are now very happily settled in the new Centre which is thought to be well designed and equipped. Considerable thought was given in 1964 to a pilot scheme for a Training Centre for mentally handicapped adults. The planning of this project is now proceeding with some difficulty. It will, in any case, be a difficult task to accomplish in a County like Montgomeryshire, but there is hope that such a pilot scheme can at least be started on an experimental basis in the not too distant future.

Members of the Health and other relevant Committees, will be aware of the fact that I have constantly emphasised the importance of the Mental Health Service. In view of the existing social trends and prevailing epidemiological patterns of mental illness, and bearing in mind other vital factors such as the proposal to reduce the number of hospital beds for mental illness very drastically indeed over the next decade, to say nothing of a probable continuing shortage of adequately trained medical and ancillary staff, it is to my mind essential that this County builds up an efficient Mental Health Service. An effective Mental Health Service could do more to alleviate unhappiness, anxiety, tension and family breakdown



than any other Service this County operates as a Local Health Authority. The mentally ill and mentally handicapped and their families need and deserve all the support we can afford to give them.

There is a brief report in the work of the Mental Health Service on page 26.

The Home Help Service continued to expand in 1964. This tendency is inevitable in view of the age structure of the population and allowance has been made in this Authority's Ten Year Plan for a 5% annual expansion. The Report on this Service appears on page 25.

Members of the Council will be aware, through their local connections, of the degree of progress in the amelioration of the environmental conditions in the County. District Councils have proceeded with their individual schemes, and the Montgomeryshire Water Board extended its services steadily in 1964. The County Council supported several sewage schemes in 1964. The District Councils appear to be doing their best, often in difficult circumstances, to improve the sanitary and hygiene conditions of the areas for which they are responsible.

In 1964 testing of milk supplies for the presence of *Brucella Abortus* was initiated. This organism can cause undulant fever if ingested. The Food and Drugs Inspector, Mr. E. Walter Evans, and his staff are kindly undertaking these tests, and the system adopted appears to be developing in a satisfactory manner as far as detection of *Brucella Abortus* in milk is concerned.

To sum up, as far as your Health Department was concerned, 1964 had no spectacular features. Considerable progress was, however, made in many differing fields and it is thought that the multiplicity of services given by the Department were at least adequate recompense for the amount of money spent by the County Council as a Local Health Authority.

In conclusion, I should like to thank some of the persons and bodies who helped this Department in 1964.

The Health Committee continued to give support and encouragement in an understanding way.

My medical colleagues in the family doctor, Hospital and Local Authority Services continued to be most friendly and helpful in 1964. My Department owes them much.

Your medical, nursing, mental health and home help staff maintained their high standards of efficiency, probity and courteous co-operation.

Although the sad death of Dr. J. Mary Pryce occurred early in January, 1965, her terminal illness prevented her working at the end of 1964 and it is, therefore, thought to be appropriate to pay a tribute to her in this Annual Report. Dr. Pryce came to work in this Department on 25th September, 1939, initially as a temporary assistant School Medical Officer. She continued to work for this Authority until the end. She was unassuming by nature and courteous to everyone with whom she had dealings. She was conscientious and deeply interested in the children with whom she was brought into contact. The satisfactory state of immunisation of children in the County today is in no small measure due to her efforts in the past. To the end of her life she allowed no climatic conditions to deter her from attending her clinics and schools. From November, 1961, until July, 1962, she acted as County Medical Officer in difficult circumstances. She is greatly missed by her medical, nursing and health visiting colleagues, children and parents and not least by the office staff with all of whom she worked most harmoniously.

Because of the nature of my work, the members of your staff with whom I have the closest contact on a day-to-day basis are the clerical staff of the Health Department. Their good-humoured acceptance of an increased work load in 1964, and their loyalty, discretion and efficiency deserve great praise.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. FELIX RICHARDS

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Health Offices,  
Newtown, Mont.

December, 1965.

## COUNTY HEALTH STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:	D. Felix Richards, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D. (Obst.) R.C.O.G.
Medical Officers:	<u>J. Mary Pryce, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.</u> Amelia Evans, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. Elinor M. Greville, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Principal Dental Officer:	J. A. Reece, L.D.S., (V.U.Manc.)
Assistant Dental Officers (part-time):	E. Davies-Thomas, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S. Col. John L. Gibson
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	Miss S. D. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Health Visitors:	Miss N. G. Baker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 6.4.64) Miss G. E. Bryan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. E. F. Humphreys, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Miss N. L. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. B. R. Kaktins, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Miss M. E. Lewis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Mrs. E. Wynn Peate, S.R.N., H.V. (Part 1 Midwifery) Mrs. M. E. Ryder, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Home Help Supervisor:	Mrs. R. M. Goodwin, Cert. I.H.H.O.
Food and Drugs Inspector:	E. Walter Evans
Senior Mental Welfare Officer:	Idris E. Evans (from 21.9.64)
Mental Welfare Officers:	Gordon Pryce (from 1.10.64) Erys E. Hughes (from 23.11.64) D. T. Llewellyn G. W. Pryce ) part-time to 30.9.64
Dental Attendants	Miss P. M. Lewis Miss V. Berwick (Part-time) Mrs. J. M. D. Stephens (part-time)
Junior Training Centre - Supervisor:	Mrs. D. James
- Assistant:	Mrs. G. Gittins

## OFFICE STAFF

Walter Jones (Chief Clerk)  
D. W. Rees  
W. B. Davies  
B. Owen  
Miss E. Davies  
Mrs. G. G. Morris  
Miss M. E. Wallis (to 30.4.64)  
Mrs. M. E. Morgan (from 20.4.64)  
Miss J. M. Jones

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES

- a ... State Certified Midwife
- b ... State Registered Nurse
- c ... State Enrolled Assistant Nurse
- d ... Queen's Nurse
- e ... Gas and Air Certificate

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NURSE-MI WIFE</u>	<u>QUALIFICATIONS</u>
BERRIEW	Miss M. E. Lewis	abde
CARNO/LLANBRYNMAIR	Mrs. A. S. Peate	ace
CAERSWS	Mrs. O. Hamer	abe
CHURCHSTOKE/MONTGOMERY	Mrs. B. A. Evans	abe
LLANDINAM	Mrs. J. A. Griffiths	ace
LLANDYSILIO	Mrs. P. Davies	abe
LLANFYLLIN	Mrs. E. E. Fryer	ace
LLANPFAEADR	Miss M. Thomas (to 14.4.64)	abde
LLANWDDYN	Miss S. J. Watkins	ace
LLANIDLOES	Mrs. R. E. Jones	abe
LLANFAIR CAEREINION	Mrs. M. A. James	abe
LLANSANTFFRAID	Mrs. M. L. Jones	ace
MACHYNLLETH	Mrs. J. Jones	abe
MEIFOD	Mrs. M. L. Lewis	ace
NEWTOWN	Miss C. Lloyd Jones	abde
TREGYNON	Miss C. J. Lloyd	ace
WELSHPOOL	Mrs. M. G. Harding	abe
Relief	Mrs. P. Edwards	b
	Mrs. J. E. Glascodine	abe
	Mrs. G. Jones (from 26.10.64)	abe
	Mrs. M. Price (from 3.7.64)	c
	Miss E. Roberts (from 12.10.64)	c



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY

Area of Administrative County		510,110 acres
Rateable Value	1964-5	£814,500
Product of 1d rate	1964-5	£3,186

## Population

<u>Census</u>	<u>Urban Districts</u>	<u>Rural Districts</u>	<u>Whole County</u>
1901	20,095	34,806	54,901
1951	18,008	27,982	45,990
1961	18,343	25,885	44,228

## Registrar-General's Estimate

1962	18,230	25,460	43,690
1963	18,260	25,400	43,660
1964	18,310	25,410	43,720

## Decrease

1901 - 1964	1,785 (8.88%)	9,396 (26.99%)	11,181 (20.37%)
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## Births

Live Births	1963			1964		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Legitimate	348	335	683	353	312	665
Illegitimate	15	17	32	22	13	35
Total	363	352	715	375	325	700

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Live-birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated (crude)	16.38	16.01
population (adjusted)=	18.51	18.09

<u>Year</u>	<u>Live Births</u>			<u>Rate per 1,000 population</u>		<u>Rate for England and Wales</u>
	M.	F.	T.	<u>Crude</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>	
1960	360	345	705	15.76	17.18	17.1
1961	344	330	674	15.30	16.67	17.4
1962	331	308	639	14.63	15.95	18.0
1963	363	352	715	16.38	18.51	18.2
1964	375	325	700	16.01	18.09	18.4

<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Males	8	6
Females	4	7
Total	12	13

Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	16.5	18.2
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<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Stillbirths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths</u>	<u>Rate for England and Wales</u>
1960	18	24.9	19.8
1961	12	17.5	19.1
1962	16	24.4	18.1
1963	12	16.5	17.2
1964	13	18.2	16.3

There was one illegitimate stillbirth in 1963 and none in 1964. Of the 32 illegitimate live births in 1963, and 35 in 1964, all survived to one year of age.

Infantile Mortality (deaths of infants under one year of age)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live births</u>	<u>Rate for England and Wales</u>
1960	9	12.81	21.9
1961	9	13.4	21.6
1962	15	23.5	21.6
1963	14	19.6	21.1
1964	11	15.7	20.0

It is interesting to note that the Infantile Mortality Rate has been decreasing steadily since the beginning of the Century.

YEAR	RATES FOR	
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE	ENGLAND AND WALES
1902	107	133
1911	96	118
1921	82	83
1931	69	66
1941	49	59
1951	30	30
1961	13	21

Infant Mortality	1963			1964		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Deaths of infants under 1 week	6	2	8	3	-	3
Deaths of infants 1 - 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deaths of infants 4 weeks to 1 year	3	3	6	5	2	7
Total deaths of infants under 1 year	9	5	14	8	3	11

Sanitary Districts	DEATHS OF INFANTS					
	1963			1964		
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	Total under 1 year	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	Total under 1 year
Llanfyllin M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Machynlleth U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	1	-	1	-	1	1
Newtown & Llanllwchaiarn U.D.	2	1	3	-	1	1
Welshpool M.B.	-	-	-	1	1	2
Urban Areas	3	1	4	2	3	5
Forden R.D.	2	1	3	1	1	2
Llanfyllin R.D.	1	2	3	-	1	1
Machynlleth R.D.	2	-	2	1	-	1
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	-	2	2	-	2	2
Rural Areas	5	5	10	2	4	6
WHOLE COUNTY	8	6	14	4	7	11

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of live births</u>	<u>No. of deaths under 4 weeks</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live births</u>	<u>Rate for England and Wales</u>
1960	705	7	9.9	15.6
1961	674	5	7.4	15.5
1962	639	11	17.2	15.1
1963	715	8	11.2	14.2
1964	700	4	5.7	13.8

Peri-natal mortality (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Montgomeryshire Deaths under one week</u>	<u>England and Wales Peri-natal mortality rate</u>	<u>England and Wales Peri-natal mortality rate</u>
1960	18	6	33.2	32.9
1961	12	5	24.8	32.2
1962	16	11	41.2	30.8
1963	12	8	27.5	29.3
1964	13	3	22.0	not available



Illegitimate births (live and still) - Percentage of Total Births

<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
4.4	4.9

Maternal mortality (deaths from pregnancy or childbirth)

<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
1	1

DEATHS

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Males	300	295
Females	278	257
Total	578	552

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population:

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Crude	13.24	12.63
Adjusted	12.31	11.49

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH 1963 AND 1964

CAUSES OF DEATH	1963		1964	
	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Cancer - All forms	96	16.6	90	16.3
Heart disease and circulatory disease	213	36.9	207	37.5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	111	19.2	99	17.9
Influenza	4	0.7	-	0.0
Pneumonia	27	4.7	18	3.3
Bronchitis	16	2.8	16	2.9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	49	8.5	47	8.5
Motor vehicle and other accidents	20	3.5	23	4.2
Suicide	9	1.6	5	0.9

While the expectation of life is increasing, it will be appreciated that the proportion of old people in the community is increasing. This factor alone will result in a larger proportion of deaths due to diseases to which the elderly are prone, and must be borne in mind when considering the apparent increase in the incidence of cancer and deaths therefrom.

Deaths from motor vehicle and other accidents and suicide:-

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Motor vehicle accidents	6	12	5	3	9	8
All other accidents	9	8	17	10	11	15
Suicide	9	1	5	8	9	5

Comparability Factor

It will be appreciated that the Birth and Death Rates of a community depend to some extent on the age constitution of that community, e.g. a community with a larger proportion of old people should have a lower Birth Rate and a higher Death Rate, everything else being equal, than another community with a smaller proportion of old people.

In order to use these Rates as an indication of health conditions in a community, it is necessary to take into account the proportion of people in all age groups in a community. The Registrar-General provides "Comparability Factors" for this purpose and their effect on the Crude Rates applicable to this County is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Birth Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Death Rate</u>
1961	15.30	16.67	11.85	11.02
1962	14.63	15.95	13.09	12.04
1963	16.38	18.51	13.24	12.31
1964	16.01	18.09	12.63	11.49

COMPARATIVE RATES				
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE		ENGLAND AND WALES	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Birth Rate (adjusted)	18.51	18.09	18.2	18.4
Death Rate (adjusted)	12.31	11.49	12.2	11.3
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.4	1.5		0.25
Infant Mortality Rate	19.6	15.7	21.1	20.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	11.2	5.7	14.2	13.8
Stillbirth Rate	16.5	18.6	17.2	16.3

Trend of birth rate and death rate in the County during the last twenty-five years:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Average Birth Rate</u>	<u>Average Death Rate</u>
1940-44	15.7	14.1
1945-49	17.7	13.7
1950-54	17.0	13.2
1955-59	15.4	12.4
1960-64	15.6	12.5

DEATHS FROM VEHICULAR AND OTHER ACCIDENTS

	Vehicular Accidents						Other Accidents					
	1963			1964			1963			1964		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2
65 - 74 years	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
75 and over	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	5	6
TOTALS	6	3	9	7	1	8	5	6	11	8	7	15

DEATHS FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALISATION OF DISEASE

1964

LOCALISATION	Sex	0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	56 - 74	75+	TOTAL
Stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	4	15
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Lung Bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	12
	F	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Breast	F	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	6
Uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	8
Other	M	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	8	28
	F	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	12
TOTAL	M	-	-	-	-	2	19	20	14	55
	F	-	-	-	-	-	14	9	12	35

DEATHS FROM CANCER 1960 to 1964

Localisation of disease	Number of Deaths (Montgomeryshire)				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Stomach	16	22	20	17	20
Lung, bronchus	10	11	11	21	16
Breast	9	3	8	10	6
Uterus	6	3	2	1	8
Other forms	40	38	44	47	40
ALL FORMS	81	77	85	96	90



CANCER DEATH RATE (ALL FORMS) PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Montgomeryshire</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1960	181	216
1961	175	216
1962	195	218
1963	219	218
1964	206	221

DEATHS FROM LEUKAEMIA

Year	All Ages	0 - 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over
1950	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1951	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
1954	9	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	1
1955	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
1956	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
1957	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
1958	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
1959	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
1960	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
1961	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
1962	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1963	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1964	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	46	-	2	5	1	5	19	8	6

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

Year	Sex	All Ages	15 - 25 years	25 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 - 75 years	75 years and over
1950	M	3	-	-	1	2	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-
1951	M	3	-	-	1	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	2	-
1952	M	5	-	-	4	1	-
	F	2	-	-	1	-	1
1953	M	2	-	-	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
1954	M	11	-	-	6	4	1
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1955	M	10	-	2	3	5	-
	F	2	-	-	2	-	-
1956	M	4	-	-	3	1	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1957	M	8	-	2	2	4	-
	F	3	-	-	1	2	-
1958	M	8	-	-	6	1	1
	F	3	-	-	2	1	-
1959	M	13	-	1	8	3	1
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1960	M	9	-	-	4	5	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-
1961	M	11	-	-	7	2	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	M	11	-	-	2	7	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	M	18	-	1	7	9	1
	F	3	-	-	1	2	-
1964	M	12	-	6	5	5	2
	F	4	-	-	4	-	-
TOTALS	M	128	-	6	60	52	10
	F	25	-	-	15	8	2

LUNG CANCER - DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

Year	Montgomeryshire		England and Wales	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1960	21	2	85	13
1961	24	-	87	14
1962	25	-	90	15
1963	41	7	91	15
1964	28	9	93	16

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

Section 22 - Care of Mothers and Young Children

Child Welfare Centres. There are fourteen Child Welfare Centres in the County, held as follows:-

CAERSWS	Methodist Schoolroom	2.30 p.m. last Friday in each month
CREWE GREEN	Brynhafren School	3.30 p.m. third Tuesday in each month
LLANBRYNMAIR	The Institute	2.30 p.m. second Thursday each month
LLANDRINIO	Village Hall	2.00 p.m. third Tuesday each month
LLANFAIR CAEREINIION	The Institute	2.30 p.m. second Tuesday in each month
LLANFYLLIN	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and last Thursday in each month
LLANIDLOES	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and last Wednesday in each month
LLANSANTFFRAID	Village Hall	2.30 p.m. first Tuesday in each month
LLANWDDYN	The Oaks	2.30 p.m. second Friday in each month
MACHYNLLETH	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. second and fourth Tuesday in each month
MEIFOD	Church Room	2.30 p.m. last Friday in each month
NEWTOWN	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. every Wednesday each month
TREWERN	Community Centre	2.30 p.m. first Thursday each month
WELSHPOOL	Health Clinic	2.30 p.m. every Friday in each month

Number of children who attended during the year:

Born in 1964	526
Born in 1963	565
Born 1959 - 1962	410

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Total	1,501
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DENTAL SERVICES

It has still not been possible to provide a priority dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. A start has been made on the dental treatment of children under five years of age attending the Education Authority's Nursery Schools. It is hoped to expand this service and to initiate treatment for expectant and nursing mothers when the dental establishment is fully staffed.

TESTS FOR PHENYLKETONURIA

Phenylketonuria is an inherited metabolic disease in which the body is unable to use one of the amino-acids contained in the normal diet. The result of this abnormality, unless it is treated, is mental subnormality.

The simple diagnostic test is carried out by the Health Visitors and all babies are tested for this disorder during the first few weeks of life.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers from this County are admitted to Bersham Hall which is maintained for this purpose by the six North Wales Counties.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of admissions	7	9	7
Average length of stay:			
Ante-natal	39 days	46 days	27 days
Post-natal	15 days	13 days	21 days



Illegitimate Children

The following table gives details of the number of illegitimate children born in the County during the last decade:-

Year	Live Births		Stillbirths		Total Births		Illegiti- mate % of total births
	Legit'mate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegiti- mate	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	
1955	650	21	18	-	668	21	3.0
1956	647	27	12	-	659	27	4.0
1957	661	23	26	-	687	23	3.3
1958	692	27	14	1	706	28	3.8
1959	662	37	20	-	682	37	5.1
1960	673	32	18	-	691	32	4.4
1961	646	28	11	1	657	29	4.2
1962	604	35	15	1	619	36	5.5
1963	683	32	11	1	694	33	4.5
1964	665	35	13	-	678	35	4.9
TOTALS	6,583	297	158	4	6,741	301	4.3

N.B. The above figures are those given by the Registrar-General, i.e. they have been corrected for inward and outward transfers.

WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements made for the distribution of Welfare Foods in this County have remained practically unchanged since the Council assumed this responsibility in 1954, and the Council is indebted to the voluntary organisations and private individuals who have undertaken this work.

ISSUES OF WELFARE FOODS

	By Coupons			On payment of full price 4/-			Issues to Hospitals		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
National Dried Milk (tins)	22,268	20,676	17,862	176	268	315	308	331	337
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	760	750	509	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. & D. Tablets (packets)	688	585	413	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange Juice (bottles)	5,653	5,554	4,692	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Section 23 - Midwifery

### Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

These were conducted by general medical practitioners at the local hospitals and at their own surgeries. Close liaison was maintained between the various authorities concerned with the Welfare of the expectant mother. District Nurse-midwives also, in some districts, attend and assist at ante-natal sessions held at the general medical practitioner's surgery.

### Ante-natal visits to homes

859 ante-natal visits were made by District Nurse-midwives to patients in their own homes in 1964.

### Confinements

The number of institutional confinements in 1964 was 714 as compared with 69 home confinements. Comparative figures for 1963 were 588 and 113 respectively.

District Nurse-midwives in this County still continue to visit patients discharged from hospital at the earliest opportunity because it is felt that this is the period when the mother is most in need of advice and re-assurance.

During 1964, 318 mothers were visited following discharge from hospital.

### Number of Domiciliary Cases attended by Midwives

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Doctor not booked	8	9	3
Doctor booked	<u>117</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>66</u>
Total	<u>125</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>69</u>

Medical Aid was summoned under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, on nine occasions in 1964 where a medical practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services.

### Inhalation Analgesics (gas and air, trilene)

Nineteen midwives employed by the County Council were qualified to administer analgesics. Gas and air was administered to 69 patients in 1963 and 36 patients in 1964 in their own homes. Although midwives are permitted by the Central Midwives Board to administer Trilene, no equipment has, as yet, been provided in this County.

### Pethidine

Pethidine was administered to 27 patients in 1964.

### Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits were available free of charge to all women confined at home. The outfits contain dressings needed at the confinement and during the lying-in period. A modified pack is issued to mothers who are discharged early from hospital.

### Supervision of Midwives

The Superintendent Nursing Officer continues to act as non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and carried out inspections of all midwives who have notified their intention to practice in this County.

### Post-graduate courses

Six district nurse-midwives attended approved refresher courses for midwives in 1964.

# Domiciliary and Institutional Confinements

Year	Total Births (live and still)	Domiciliary Confinements		Hospital Confinements	
		Number	Percentage of Total births	Number	Percentage of Total births
1939	709	504	71.1	205	28.9
1949	793	307	38.7	486	61.3
1959	716	160	22.3	556	77.7
1962	701	113	16.1	588	83.9
1963	764	119	15.6	645	84.4
1964	714	69	9.7	645	90.3

## Care of Premature Infants

Total number of premature live births notified during the years:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
(a) born at home	4	7	7	4	3
(b) born in hospital	30	34	31	31	41
TOTAL	34	41	38	35	44
Number born at home					
(a) nursed entirely at home	4	6	6	4	3
(b) died in first 24 hours	1	-	1	-	-
(c) died 2nd to 28th day	-	-	-	-	-
(d) survived at 28 days	3	6	5	4	3

## Section 24 - Health Visitors

The revised arrangements for carrying out the Council's duties under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are dealt with in the introduction to this Report.

<u>1964 - Cases visited by Health visitors</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
(a) Children born in 1964	729	3,067
(b) Children born in 1963	516	2,101
(c) Children born in 1959 - 1962	1,034	1,836
(d) Total number of children visited	<u>2,279</u>	<u>7,004</u>
(e) Persons aged 65 or over	108	403
(f) Persons included under (e) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	2	-
(g) Mentally disordered persons	119	359
(h) Persons included under (g) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	7	-
(i) Persons excluding maternity cases, discharged from Hospital (other than mental hospitals)	32	55



(j) Persons included under (i) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	4	-
(k) Number of tuberculous households visited	164	390
(l) Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	6	17
(m) Problem families	20	129

#### Section 25 - Home Nursing

The nursing of the chronic sick and elderly continues to form a large part of the nurses' work. There is an increasing need for advice in the rehabilitation of the patient and in the encouragement and education of relatives who, as they are constantly in attendance, are able to carry out instructions given to them by district nursing staff.

No special arrangements are made for the nursing of sick children at home, but children discharged from hospital are referred to this Department by the Almoner for special supervision.

Nursing appliances available for issues on loan to patients include lifting hoists, mackintosh sheeting, bed pans, back rests, urinals and air cushions. Further supplies are available from the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

#### Nursing Statistics

Number of persons nursed during 1964 - 1,866  
Number of visits - 31,256

	No. of persons	No. of visits
Persons who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit.	627	21,107
Children who were under 5 at the time of the first visit	259	927

#### Section 26 - Vaccination and Immunisation

##### Smallpox Vaccination

This is carried out mainly by the general medical practitioners. The percentage of infants vaccinated remains low, but it will be noted that consequent upon the outbreaks of smallpox in other parts of the country, the numbers vaccinated in 1962 rose sharply. The numbers for 1963 and 1964 are much lower than the average due to the advice of the Ministry of Health that vaccination should be given in the second year of life instead of in the first few months of life.

VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN 1962, 1963 AND 1964

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>			<u>Re- Vaccinations</u>		
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
1964	-	-	6	-	-	-
1963	-	22	91	-	-	-
1962	115	57	36	-	-	-
1961	194	7	5	2	-	-
1960	80	-	5	5	-	-
1959	53	1	-	11	1	-
1958	50	-	1	16	-	-
1957	52	1	-	29	-	-
1956	65	1	-	46	1	-
1955	65	1	-	33	1	1
1954	50	-	-	41	-	-
1953	84	1	2	46	2	2
1952	81	1	-	50	1	-
1951	72	-	1	53	-	-
1950	103	-	-	53	-	-
1949	101	-	1	71	1	-
1948	92	2	1	55	-	1
Pre 1948	1,022	16	11	2,382	60	50
<hr/>						
TOTAL	2,279	110	160	2,893	67	53
<hr/>						

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following numbers of children were immunised against Diphtheria in 1964.

Age at date of completion of injections

Under 1 year	-	377
1 - 2 years	-	83
2 - 3 years	-	16
3 - 4 years	-	13
4 - 5 years	-	6
5 - 14 years	-	10
<hr/>		
TOTAL	-	505
<hr/>		

In addition booster doses to children commencing school were given as under:-

1964                      -                      463

Diphtheria - Incidence and Mortality

<u>Period</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1926 - 1947	429	36
1948 - 1964	-	-

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally three injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination during 1964.

Year of Birth	Number Immunised in 1964	Total Number Immunised at any time to 31.12.64
1964	203	203
1963	293	517
1962	20	470
1961	8	532
1960	3	606
1959	1	564
1958	-	529
1957	-	463
1956	-	511
1955	1	465
1954	-	462
TOTALS	529	5,322

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The following vaccinations were carried out during 1964.

1st doses	514
2nd doses	666
3rd doses	666
4th doses	555

The total number of vaccinations carried out since the scheme started are shown below:-

4 doses	5,914
3 doses	13,218

Total number of children born since 1st January, 1961, immunised against poliomyelitis at 31st December, 1964.

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. of Live Births</u>	<u>Number Immunised</u>	<u>Percentage of children immunised</u>
1961	674	570	84.6%
1962	639	487	76.2%
1963	715	413	57.8%
1964	700	71	10.1%



The following information provided by the Welsh Board of Health is of interest:-

	PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN VACCINATED BY 31.12.64						Smallpox (Children under 2)
	Children born in 1962			Children born in 1963			
	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Polio- myelitis	
England and Wales	70	72	65	68	69	60	32
Wales	64	68	62	64	65	59	19
Montgomery- shire	74	84	76	62	62	58	19
Position of Montgomery- shire in relation to other Welsh Local Health Authorities	4th	2nd	3rd	4th	3rd	8th	11th

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE - See Introduction and Appendix

SECTION 28 - Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

### Tuberculosis

The remarkable reduction in the deaths from tuberculosis during the past fifty years continues. No deaths in 1962 were attributable to tuberculosis, but in 1963 there were three deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and one from other forms of the disease, and in 1964 there were four deaths from respiratory tuberculosis.

The mortality of a chronic disease such as tuberculosis is not a sound indication of the incidence of the disease, because of the time-lag between infection and death, and because improved treatment has lessened the proportion of cases which die. It is apparent that remarkable success has been achieved in recent years in the prevention of tuberculosis, but we must not relax our vigilance as far as this disease is concerned.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rose remarkably during the war and post-war years, but since then there has been a marked reduction in the number of cases notified. The reduction in the number of non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified is even more marked - probably due to the improvement of milk production, particularly "Tuberculin Tested" milk and "Pasteurised" milk.

Whenever a new case of tuberculosis is notified, a visit to the home is made by the Health Visitor who endeavours to trace the source of infection and to persuade every member of the household to visit the Chest Physician's Clinic with a view to discovering any source of infection in the household or any secondary cases of infection from the notified patient.

The Chest Physician's Clinics are attended by the Health Visitors concerned who can advise the Chest Physician on the home environment, sanitary conditions, etc., and who can be instructed by the Chest Physician with a view to advising members of the household on the prevention of spread of infection.

The following table shows the actual number of new cases notified and deaths registered from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis since 1945:

Year	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
1945	54		21		19		10	
1946	55		13		19		5	
1947	68	55.6	8	12.2	19	20.4	7	5.4
1948	49		11		22		5	
1949	52		8		23		=	
1950	30		19		6		-	
1951	35		15		16		2	
1952	42	36.2	11	12.2	6	8.8	2	1.2
1953	37		10		8		1	
1954	37		6		8		1	
1955	27		5		8		-	
1956	25		9		4		-	
1957	22	21.6	9	8.0	4	4.6	-	0.0
1958	16		10		3		-	
1959	17		7		4		=	
1960	13		4		2		-	
1961	15		5		1		-	
1962	14	11.4	7	5.0	-	2.0	-	0.2
1963	9		4		3		1	
1964	6		5		4		=	

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	NEW CASES											
	1963						1964					
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
15 - 45 years	2	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	3	-
45 - 65 years	2	2	1	-	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2
65 years and over	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	6	3	3	1	9	4	5	1	2	3	7	4

DEATHS : 1964

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
45 - 55 years	1	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	1	-	-
75 years and over	1	1	-	-
	2	2	-	-

# B.C.G. VACCINATION - 1964

The following table shows the number of children who received B.C.G. Vaccination during 1964.

School	Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated	Post B.C.G.		
					Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative
Newtown High (G)	51	4	45	45	42	39	-
Newtown High (B)	76	6	65	65	60	38	-
Welshpool High	76	13	53	53	43	38	-
Welshpool Sec.	94	14	71	71	61	41	-
Llanidloes High	56	6	46	46	44	37	7
Machynlleth High	61	7	50	49	43	35	7
Brynllwarch Res.	10	-	9	9	8	7	1
College of Further Education	6	-	5	5	5	5	-
Llanfair High	53	6	53	53	43	38	-
Llanfyllin High	77	6	60	60	46	35	1

## After-care of Cancer cases - The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation

The "Area Welfare Grant Scheme" continues to operate in the County to meet the urgent needs of necessitous cancer patients who are nursed at home. The principal aim of the Scheme is to give help "in kind" to a necessitous cancer patient immediately the need is apparent and without administrative delay. All district nurse/midwives are aware of the Scheme and are requested to make recommendations as and when necessary.

## Chiropody Service

The arrangements made by the Council with the Montgomeryshire Rural Community Council in 1960 continued to operate during 1964. The following sessions were held at the Council's Clinics in the County.

Llanfyllin	-	One session each month
Machynlleth	-	One session each month
Llanidloes	-	Two sessions each month
Welshpool	-	Two sessions each month

Chiropody clinics were also held as follows:-

Llanbrynmair Village Hall	-	One session each month
Llanfair Caereinion Village Institute	-	One session each month
Llansantffraid Village Hall		One session each month
Llanymynech Village Hall	-	One session each month
Montgomery Church Hall	-	One session each month
Newtown, Community House	-	Two sessions each month



The Community Council's Chiropody Service co-operated freely with the Health Department in 1964. The majority of cases dealt with by the Service were elderly, but the Service provided for the treatment of expectant mothers, physically handicapped persons and other deserving cases. Mention should be made of the work done by members of the Women's Voluntary Service and other volunteers who carry out the transport of some cases, and provide light refreshments at various Chiropody clinics for those who attend.

Health Education

Health Education by pamphlets, talks, etc. proceeded in 1964 as in previous years, and in the Summer term a mobile unit visited the High Schools and the College of Further Education, giving a programme of anti-smoking films, demonstrations and lectures with, it is thought, some success. This Unit was provided free by the Central Council for Health Education to whom thanks are due. Health Education should, however, be continuous and sustained and since 1964 efforts have been made to evolve a more co-ordinated and comprehensive scheme.

Section 29 - Home Help Service

The Home Help Service continues to expand. The increase is caused by the larger number of old people having help.

No full-time Home Helps are employed, the work being undertaken by part-time helps, amongst whom are some who are able to work an eight hour day when required. Maternity cases have declined about 50% over the last few years but some ante-natal and post-natal help is given in certain cases, when required for medical reasons.

Recruitment for part-time work does not present many difficulties, except in isolated areas, but it has become almost impossible to employ residential Home Helps, formerly used for confinement and family cases. Every effort is made to meet requirements by daily help, but scanty public transport causes difficulty on occasions.

Home Help to Households for persons						
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1964	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1964				Total
		Chronic sick and tuber- culous	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of Cases	233	37	6	27	17	325

## Mental Health

A comprehensive Mental Health Service came into operation in Montgomeryshire on October 1st, 1964, with the appointment by the County Council of three full-time officers - Mr. Idris Evans as Senior Mental Welfare Officer and Messrs. Gordon Price and Erys Hughes as Mental Welfare Officers.

There were many major and minor difficulties to overcome, but in a very short space of time the Mental Welfare Department was complying with the needs of the mentally ill and mentally sub-normal patients in the County. The officers took over the supervision of approximately one-hundred and eighty sub-normals in the community together with approximately sixty mentally ill patients who required periodic after-care visits. The Service was centered at the County Health Offices, Newtown, because this is a suitable central point for visiting, and because the County is in the catchment area of two Psychiatric Hospitals - Shelton Hospital, Shrewsbury and Talgarth Hospital. The County was divided into two areas - Mr. Gordon Price working in the southern part and Mr. Erys Hughes in the Northern part, with Mr. Idris Evans giving overall cover and being responsible for administrative duties. Mr. Price attends the Out-Patient clinics at Newtown and Machynlleth with the consultant psychiatrist from Talgarth Hospital, and Mr. Hughes attends the out-patient clinics at Oswestry with the consultant psychiatrist from Shelton Hospital. This has proved to be an excellent working arrangement as those patients requiring follow-up visits are discussed with and referred directly to the Mental Welfare Officer at the Clinics. Furthermore, reports on home circumstances and social case histories are available at the clinics which assist the psychiatrist in diagnosing the condition and in arranging for treatment to be commenced at the earliest possible moment. Both psychiatrists have indicated that they appreciate greatly the co-operation of the Mental Welfare Officers and it has become the pattern for them to ask a Mental Welfare Officer to accompany them and family doctors on domiciliary visits to decide whether a patient should be admitted to hospital or to receive treatment at home with frequent visits from the Mental Welfare Officer. This latter procedure has worked successfully in a number of cases thereby proving the value of Mental Welfare Officers working closely with Psychiatrists and Family Doctors in the prevention of mental illness. Many family doctors have said how much they appreciate these services.

Case conferences are held weekly at both hospitals and are attended regularly by the Officers where, apart from clinical presentation of individual cases, patients from this County are visited and their treatment, progress and social problems if any, are discussed before they are discharged home. In some cases it is necessary for visits to be made to the home and family in preparation for the patient's discharge from hospital. Employers are also visited to prepare for the patient's return to work. It often occurs that a patient's occupation is a precipitating factor in his illness and in such cases the Mental Welfare Officers discuss the needs of the patient with officers of the Ministry of Labour. Where there is need for a rehabilitation course, contact is made with the Disablement Resettlement Officer. In many cases full use is made of all the social services from Home Help to National Assistance and there is an excellent relationship between all the relevant officers and the Mental Health Department.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Report of Food and Drugs Inspector for the year ended  
31st December, 1964.

165 samples were purchased during the year, 145 were samples of milk, 19 were samples of miscellaneous articles of food, and one was a sample of Junior Asprin. Of the 145 sample of milk, 131 were certified to be genuine, 14 being



not genuine for the following reasons:-

Sample No.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 195. Slightly deficient in fat and solids-not-fat.  | No further action advisable.  |
| 207. Slightly deficient in fat and solids-not-fat.  | No further action advisable.  |
| 215. Deficient in solids-not-fat. Contained 9.4% of extraneous water.                     | Legal proceedings were instituted against the producer, Mr. A. R. Owen, The Hollies, Berriew. He was fined £8 with £2.2.0d costs after pleading guilty to the offence.  |
| 216. Slightly deficient in fat and solids-not-fat.  | No further action advisable.  |
| 280. 29.4% deficient in fat and 3.4% deficient in solids-not-fat.                         | Legal proceedings were instituted against the producer, Mr. A. R. Owen, The Hollies, Berriew. He was fined £5 with £4.4.0d costs after pleading guilty to the offence.  |
| 282. Slightly deficient in fat.   | No further action advisable.  |
| 310. Deficient in solids-not-fat. Contained 5.9% of extraneous water.                     | Legal proceedings were instituted against the producer, Mr. E. O. Evans, Bacheldre Cottage, Churchstoke. He was fined £10 with £5.7s.0d. costs after pleading guilty to the offence.  |
| 326. Hot Milk. 33.3% deficient in fat.  | No legal action authorised. Warning and advice given.   |
| 327. Hot Milk. Contained 4.7% of extraneous water.  | Examination of the heating urn carried out at the request of the retailer, revealed a leak which could account for the adulteration. No legal action authorised. Warning and advice given.  |
| 336. Hot Milk. Contained 9.4% of extraneous water.  | The milk was heated by means of a steam injection instrument, thereby introducing water into the milk. No legal action authorised. Warning and advice given.  |
| 337. Hot Milk. Contained 6.6% fat (a very high proportion) and 14.1% of extraneous water. | The milk was heated by means of a steam injection instrument, thereby introducing water into the milk. No legal action authorised. Warning and advice given.  |
| 338. Hot Milk.  | Obtained from the same source as sample No. 337, but not heated by steam injection. Did not contain extraneous water, but was 36.6% deficient in fat, although from the same churn or container as sample No. 337. This is evidence supporting contention of retailer of samples Nos. 337 and 338, that employee failed to stir milk in the container before service. No legal action authorised. Warning and advice given. |



339. Hot Milk.

Contained 7.1% of extraneous water. The milk was heated by means of steam injection. No legal action authorised. Warning and advice given.

342. Hot Milk.

Deficient in fat to the extent of 23.3%. No legal action authorised. Warning and advice given.

It is hoped that the action taken will have had as much of a beneficial effect as legal proceedings would have had but without damaging the reputations and characters of the retailers involved, who seem to have either acted in genuine ignorance, or with complete lack of supervision of staff.

The samples of miscellaneous articles of food were as follows:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pork Sausage	6	1	7
Beef Sausage	-	1	1
Pork Pies	3	-	3
Sausage Rolls	1	-	1
Gooseberries	1	-	1
Black Cherries	1	-	1
Lychees	1	-	1
Jam	2	-	2
Meat Pies	-	1	1
Cured Bacon	1	-	1
	16	3	19

The sample of pork sausage not genuine had a meat content of 52.1%. There is no statutory standard for meat in sausage, but the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, have recommended in a report that the minimum quantity of meat in pork sausage should be 65%. The manufacturers admitted a clerical error in invoicing the consignment of sausage to the retailer concerned. They maintained that these should have been described "beef sausage" where the recommended standard for meat content is a minimum of 50%.

In the circumstances no legal action was recommended; subsequent samples taken from the same source have proved to be satisfactory.

The sample of beef sausage not genuine, contained sulphur dioxide preservative which, although not disclosed at the time of sale did not exceed the amount permitted to be included in sausage by the Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations, 1962.

The sample of meat pies not genuine was certified to contain 100 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide preservative, whereas the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1962, do not permit the use of any preservatives in meat pies. Since the sample was purchased and submitted for analysis, the vendor concerned, namely, Welshpool and District Co-operative Society Ltd., has transferred its engagements and its assets to the Co-operative Retail Services Ltd. It did seem therefore, that no useful purpose would have been served in pursuing the matter any further, other than to bring the requirements of the above mentioned Regulations to the attention of the Co-operative Retail Services Ltd. This has been done.

The sample of Junior Aspirin was certified to be genuine.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

75 samples of milk were taken from licensed dealers during the year. Of this number, 70 samples were satisfactory. Follow-up samples relating to the 5 not satisfactory proved to be up to standard, thus not necessitating any further action. The keeping quality of milk supplied by the licensed dealers can be said to be highly satisfactory.

E. WALTER EVANS

Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs

Weights and Measures Office,  
Community House,  
NEWTOWN.

20.1.1965.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notified during the year 1964

Sanitary District	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery
Llanfyllin M.B.	5	14	-	-	-	3	1	-
Llanidloes M.B.	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montgomery M.B.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newtown & Llanllwchaearn U.D.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welshpool M.B.	5	3	2	12	-	-	-	1
Fordeu R.D.	19	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Llanfyllin R.D.	170	8	2	-	1	-	-	-
Machynlleth R.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY	208	28	7	13	1	4	1	1



ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE TEN LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES : 1964

Sanitary District	Population	Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Still-births	Percentage of live births	Illegitimate births	Percentage of total births	Infant deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths (all causes)	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths from Tuberculosis	Rate per million population
Llanfyllin M.B.	1,230	20	16.26	-	-	1	5.0	-	-	13	10.57	-	-
Llanidloes M.B.	2,350	38	16.17	-	-	1	2.6	1	25.6	37	15.74	-	-
Machynlleth U.D.	1,810	28	15.47	-	-	2	7.1	-	-	26	14.36	1	552
Montgomery M.B.	970	13	13.40	-	-	-	-	1	76.9	14	14.43	-	-
Newtown & Llanllwchaearn U.L.	5,490	77	14.03	5	6.5	2	2.4	1	13.0	71	12.94	2	364
Welshpool M.B.	6,460	111	17.18	3	2.7	3	7.0	2	18.0	71	10.99	-	-
Urban Districts	18,310	287	15.67	8	2.8	14	4.7	5	17.4	232	12.67	3	164
Fordeu R.D.	5,100	91	17.84	-	-	4	4.4	2	22.0	63	12.35	-	-
Llanfyllin R.D.	9,370	164	18.08	2	1.2	5	3.0	1	6.1	132	14.55	-	-
Machynlleth R.D.	2,740	29	10.58	2	6.9	1	3.2	1	34.5	36	13.14	1	365
Newtown and Llanidloes R.D.	8,500	129	15.18	1	0.8	11	8.5	2	15.5	89	10.47	-	-
Rural Districts	25,410	413	16.25	5	1.2	21	5.0	6	14.5	320	12.59	1	39
WHOLE COUNTY	43,720	700	16.01	13	1.9	35	4.9	11	15.7	552	12.63	4	91
1963 Comparative figures	43,660	715	16.38	12	1.7	32	4.4	14	19.6	578	13.24	4	92

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE AREAS OF THE TEN SANITARY AUTHORITIES - 1964

CAUSE OF DEATH		Llanfyllin M.B.	Llanidloes M.B.	Machynlleth U.D.	Montgomery M.B.	Newtown & Llanllwcha- iarn U.D.	Welshpool M.B.	URBAN DISTRICTS	Forden R.D.	Llanfyllin R.D.	Machynlleth R.D.	Newtown & Llanidloes R.D.	RURAL DISTRICTS	WHOLE COUNTY
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	4	5	-	4	13	20
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	1	3	3	4	11	16
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	3	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	2	-	-	3	8
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	1	3	3	1	7	6	21	1	1	13	1	4	19	40
15. Leukaemia, leukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	3
16. Diabetes	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	4



17. Vascular lesions or nervous system	3	6	5	3	11	15	43	8	25	3	20	56	99
18. Coronary disease, angina	3	6	1	4	9	11	34	9	22	7	15	53	87
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	5	7
20. Other heart diseases	-	5	8	1	16	12	42	13	18	9	10	50	92
21. Other circulatory disease	1	5	-	-	1	2	9	1	3	1	7	12	21
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	2	-	4	5	5	1	3	14	18
24. Bronchitis	-	2	-	-	-	8	10	3	2	1	-	6	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	-	2	2	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	3	6	10
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	1	3	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	5	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	1	1	4	4	15	5	17	2	8	32	47
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	2	1	-	-	3	8
34. All other accidents	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	4	2	-	5	11	15
35. Suicide	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	3	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



CAUSES OF DEATH : AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION 1964

	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15-25 years	25-35 years	35-45 years	45-55 years	55-65 years	65-75 years	75 years and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M 2 F 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	1 1
2. Tuberculosis, other	M - F -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3. Measles	M - F 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M - F -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M 15 F 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 -	- 5	4 ? 3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M 12 F 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	4 1	5 -	2 -
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M 28 F 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	7 5	10 1	8 6
15. Leukemia, aleukemia	M - F 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1
16. Diabetes	M - F 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M 38 F 61	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 4	8 5	10 17	18 34
18. Coronary disease, angina	M 62 F 25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	4 -	8 3	30 12	19 10
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M 4 F 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 2	3 -
20. Other heart disease	M 47 F 45	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	3 3	12 6	31 35

21. Other circulatory disease	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	3
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
	F	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7
24. Bronchitis	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
	F	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	M	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	19	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	9
	F	28	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
35. Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL - ALL CAUSES	M	295	3	5	-	1	3	4	5	20	49	89	116
	F	257	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	12	30	61	142





REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE AMBULANCE  
AND SITTING-CASE CAR SERVICE FOR THE YEAR, 1964.

Under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, Local Health Authorities are responsible for ensuring that "ambulance and other means of transport" are made available, where necessary, for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or expectant or nursing mothers from places within their area and to places in or outside their area.

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, the Local Health Authority from whose area a patient has been admitted to hospital, is required to bear the cost of ambulance facilities for the return journey on the patient's discharge from hospital if this occurs within three months from the date of admission.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The six St. John Ambulance Brigade Divisions in this County continue to provide a voluntary Ambulance Service as agents of the County Council. From the inception of the Ambulance Service on the 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1964, the ambulances operating in this County have carried out 16,494 journeys conveying 20,033 patients, a total mileage of 783,637, a truly remarkable record for a service which is manned entirely by volunteer personnel. It should also be recorded that on practically all journeys carried out the ambulances are manned by both a driver and an attendant, a service which is not always provided by full-time Ambulance Services operated by other Local Authorities.

At present payment is made by the County Council to each of the six Ambulance Divisions as follows:-

Annual Grant - £300                      Mileage - 1/2d per mile.

Ambulances are based in the following towns:-

Caersws, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown and Welshpool.

Each of the St. John Ambulance Divisions can be contacted directly, but generally details of requests made during office hours are passed to the County Health Office, so that full use can be made of vehicles to convey other patients.

Each ambulance has been allocated a specific area of the County as shown below and should a request for transport from a particular area be received and the ambulance covering the area is not available, then the nearest available ambulance can readily be obtained.

Ambulance	Area Covered	
Caersws	Parishes of:	Llanwnog: Tregynon: Penstrowed: Mochdre: Llanwyddelan: Llanllugan: Carno: Aberhafesp; Manafon: Trefeglwys (part): and Llandinam (part).
Llanfyllin	Borough of: Parishes of:	Llanfyllin. Llanerfyl: Llangadfan: Garthbeibio: Llanwddyn: Penybontfawr: Llanfihangel: Llanrhaeadr: Pennant: Llangynog: Meifod: Llanfechain: Llansantffraid: Hirnant: Llandrinio: Llandysilio and Carreghofa.
Llanidloes	Borough of: Parishes of:	Llanidloes. Llangurig: Llanidloes without: Trefeglwys (part): and Llandinam (part).
Machynlleth	Urban District of: Parishes of:	Machynlleth. Caereinion Fechain: Cemnaes: Darowen: Isygarreg: Uwchygareg: Llanbrynmair: Llanwrin and Penegoes.

Newtown	Urban District of: Newtown and Llanllwchaearn. Parishes of: Kerry: Churchstoke: Llandyssil: Llanmerewig: and Bettws.
Welshpool	Boroughs of: Welshpool and Montgomery: Parishes of: Bausley: Middletown: Trelystan: Forden: Berriew: Castle Caereinion: Llanfair Caereinion: Guilsfield and Guilsfield and Llangyniew.

### SITTING-CASE CAR SERVICE

The Sitting-case Car Service in this County is operated by volunteer car owners and commercial taxi owners who undertake the Service, at the following payment rates:-

#### (a) Volunteer Car Owners

Cars up to and including 13 h.p. or 1500 c.c.	=	7½d per mile
Cars over 13 h.p. or 1500 c.c.	=	8d per mile

Lunch 7/6d. Tea 3/-. No waiting time is paid. The above mileage rates only apply when one patient is conveyed. An allowance of ½d per mile is also paid in respect of each additional patient, such allowance to be applied to that portion of the mileage for which the extra patient(s) is conveyed.

#### (b) Commercial Taxi Owners

Mileage rate = 10d per mile	Waiting time = 4/- per complete hour.
No subsistence allowance paid.	

The daily administration of the Service is carried out at the County Health Office to which all requests from General Practitioners and Hospitals within the County, and hospital and Ambulance Service Headquarters in other Counties are forwarded. In cases of emergency, requests from within the County can be passed by General Practitioners, Hospitals and District Nurses, to the nearest authorised taxi owner, or volunteer sitting-case car driver, but in the majority of cases such requests during office hours are passed to this Office. It should be recorded that the County Health Office has received the fullest co-operation from sitting-case car drivers, many of whom spend a considerable amount of time each month in the conveyance of patients, to whom they show the greatest consideration.

Journeys are co-ordinated as far as is possible, consistent with the needs and comfort of the patients. Although this tends to increase the mileage of individual journeys, the total number of journeys is reduced considerably with a consequent saving in cost.

An increase in the demand for sitting-case cars is regarded as being inevitable because of the existing inadequacy of public transport and the proposed closure of intermediate railway stations. Patients who are considered fit enough to travel by public transport are, in general, not eligible for conveyance by ambulance or sitting-case car, even if no suitable public transport services are available. Family doctors in this County are very co-operative in this respect but a degree of elasticity in the interpretation of the regulations must be allowed for if some patients from remote areas are to receive treatment.

During recent years, it has been apparent that the number of cases requiring transport to Out-Patient clinics held at Hospitals within the County has decreased (with the exception of physiotherapy cases) and the number attending out-County hospitals for treatment has increased. Due to the fact that no large general hospital is situated in this County, the majority of patients are conveyed mainly



to Aberystwyth, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wrexham, and as the same patients are continually recalled to attend clinics at these hospitals, the mileage, and hence the cost of the sitting-case car service is constantly increasing.

Out-patient clinics in hospitals outside this County are held on a timed appointment basis, and this method has produced a quicker turn-over of patients as far as hospitals are concerned. It has however, added to the difficulties of the sitting-case car service in that a number of cars have to be used daily in conveying patients living in the same area and attending the same hospital, and perhaps the same clinic, but with different appointment times. Whenever possible, hospitals co-operate with this office in avoiding such difficulties but many instances arise when co-ordination of patients' appointments cannot be achieved. It will be apparent that whilst patients are having less time to wait for treatment under this appointment system, such a system does not reduce the journeys necessary to convey the patients, but tends to increase them, thus resulting in higher costs.

The greatest demands made on the service each year are from the Physiotherapy Department at Machynlleth, Newtown, Llanidloes and Welshpool Hospitals, and the Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry. Over the years a co-operative and friendly atmosphere has been built up between my staff and the physiotherapists concerned, which has gone a long way towards minimising the transport expenditure involved. Patients receiving physiotherapy are grouped together by areas, and are given appointments at the same time, on the same days, so that vehicles used to convey them can usually be filled to capacity. This method is used extensively when patients are conveyed to the Orthopaedic Hospital, but cannot be applied to the same extent to cases attending physiotherapy out-patient clinics at hospitals in Montgomeryshire. The physiotherapists at these Clinics do their utmost to help in keeping transport costs as low as possible but, working single-handed as they do, they are unable to give simultaneous treatment to a car load of patients brought for treatment at the same appointment time. The transport costs of this Service will probably increase because of the ageing population in the County.

During 1964, the following adaptations in the administration of the Ambulance Service were introduced in an attempt to check increasing expenditure, to provide a more efficient service, and to bring about a closer control of vehicles by the Ambulance Control.

The Ambulance Service Control operating from the County Health Office during the period 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Mondays to Friday inclusive, tended to be over extended by requests for transport received by telephone between 9.00 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. on those days, for transport requirements during the same day. Many of these calls concerned patients seen at doctor's surgeries the previous evening, or hospital patients whose discharge had been decided upon the previous evening, and as this office was then closed, the request for transport had to be delayed until the following morning. As a result of this delay, it became apparent that many patients were not arriving promptly for their appointments, especially morning appointments at Out County Hospitals. Apart from this, 'late transport requests' dislocated previous transport arrangements, and involved considerable extra expense.

To overcome this problem it was decided to install a "Robophone Automatic Telephone Answering Machine" at the County Health Office, connected to the office telephone number (Newtown 6734) to record requests for transport outside normal office hours.

From 16th September, 1964, when the Robophone was installed, its usefulness was apparent immediately, and from the above date to 31st December, 1964, it recorded 139 transport requests, the majority of which were 'late transport requests' of the type referred to above. It was then possible to co-ordinate these requests with previously arranged transport. This resulted in a saving of expense, and ensured that Out-Patients with appointments early in the day were able to arrive in time for their appointments.

On 4th August, 1964, all Sitting-case Car Drivers were asked, in future, to telephone the County Health Office before returning from Out-County Hospitals, so that they could be asked to collect additional patients as and when necessary.



This procedure has also proved successful, and has made the work previously experienced by my staff in contacting car drivers at Out-County Hospitals far easier.

On 26th June, 1964, General Practitioners and Hospital Matrons in Montgomeryshire were advised of the increasing demands being made for Ambulance Service transport and were acquainted with the problem presented by their ordering transport, during office hours, directly from the St. John Ambulance Brigade or Sitting-case Car Drivers. This procedure meant that my staff did not know the exact whereabouts of all vehicles at a given time, if emergency action was called for. It was also pointed out that if such transport requests were made to this office, then the vehicles detailed could be used to collect additional patients on the return journey especially from Out-County Hospitals. Since asking for this co-operation, more emergency and non-emergency calls are being made to this office with the result that vehicles previously directly arranged and returning empty, can be used to return hospital transfer or home discharge patients.

During the weekend period 12th/13th December, 1964, the County Health Office once again, was flooded, as was the surrounding area and as a result, telephone services broke down. As from 9.00 a.m. Monday, 14th - 12.30 p.m. Wednesday 16th December, 1964, the Ambulance Control operated from the Health Clinic, Park Street, Newtown, where fortunately telephone facilities still operated.

As other Health Department Services were similarly affected, their services were also carried out from the Health Clinic. The Ambulance Service arrangements during this trying period were carried out as efficiently as possible, but the fact that the Health Clinic was served by only one telephone line, meant that the line was continually in use, and delays in dealing with incoming and outgoing calls were unavoidable. The lesson learnt from this "Flood Disaster Exercise", as far as the Ambulance Service Control was concerned, could be summarised as follows:

If the Health Clinic, Park Street, Newtown, is to be used in future for emergency Ambulance Service use, then additional telephone lines must be made available for immediate use.

I would at this point like to express my appreciation to the staff of the Telephone Exchange, Newtown, who during this period, directed telephone calls from the Health Department to the Health Clinic. But for their continued efforts the Ambulance Service would have been severely disrupted. The prompt and friendly service always received from the Newtown Telephone Exchange staff should be recorded to their credit, as their speed in connecting Ambulance Service calls has on many occasions, when emergency action is called for, saved vital seconds in necessary transport arrangements.

#### AMBULANCE COMPETITION

In 1964 the Wales Regional Competition for Local Authority Ambulance personnel organised by the National Association of Ambulance Officers was held at Newtown for the sixth consecutive year, and as on previous occasions, Mr. D. W. Rees of this Department acted as Competition Secretary.

#### ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

All emergency and accident calls received from Churchstoke, Forden, Kerry, Llanfyllin, Llanrhaeadr, Llansantffraid and Montgomery Telephone Exchange areas are received and dealt with by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service whether or not such requests originate from Denbighshire, Shropshire or Montgomeryshire. These other Authorities are financially responsible for any such journeys done on their behalf. The Salop Ambulance Service covers the Llanymynech Telephone Exchange area for accident and emergency calls and deal with any such requests originating from this area and we accept financial responsibility for those cases which originate in the Montgomeryshire part of this Telephone Exchange area.

During 1964, 972 patients requiring immediate hospitalization were conveyed under the following categories. Comparative figures for 1963 are also given.

1963	Stretcher Patients	Sitting Patients	Total Patients
Road Accident	117	11	128
Misc. Accident	136	381	517
Medical Emergency	161	169	330
Total	414	561	975
1964	Stretcher Patients	Sitting Patients	Total Patients
Road Accident	106	15	121
Misc. Accident	107	307	414
Medical Emergency	191	246	437
Total	404	568	972

For the purpose of tracing the extent of these demands, the County has been divided up into six areas coinciding with the six St. John Ambulance Brigade coverage areas as set out on a previous page, and the following tables give the analysis of Accident/Emergency patients conveyed by transport which commenced the journey from a particular area.

	Road Accident Patients		Misc. Accident Patients		Medical Emergency Patients		Total Patients	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Caersws Area	6	1	22	33	24	54	52	88
Llanfyllin Area	12	21	164	110	101	108	277	239
Llanidloes Area	19	36	51	45	17	54	87	135
Machynlleth Area	11	15	55	33	53	48	119	96
Newtown Area	34	9	76	67	57	89	167	165
Welshpool Area	46	39	149	126	78	84	273	249
TOTAL	128	121	517	414	330	437	975	972

It will be noted that overall in comparing 1963 and 1964 Accident/Emergency calls remained relatively constant.

As the majority of the patients classified under miscellaneous accidents are as a result of limb fractures, the cost to the Ambulance Service does not end with the first journey to hospital, but is only the prelude to numerous journeys over a period of months, in the first instance to Fracture Out-Patient departments held at Aberystwyth, Oswestry or Shrewsbury Hospitals, and in many cases subsequently to Physiotherapy Departments at the Local or Out-County Hospitals.

MENTAL SERVICES

It has been apparent since the introduction of the Mental Health Act, 1959, that the number of patients requiring transport as "Informal Admissions" to the Mid-Wales Hospital, Talgarth, and Shelton Hospital, Shrewsbury, has increased, and



especially the number of Out-Patients who require transport to attend Psychiatric Clinics held at Hospitals in this and neighbouring Counties.

MATERNITY SERVICES

Another increase has been noted in attendances at Maternity Clinics and also for emergency maternity admissions, some of which cause the Service some anxiety if the hospital to which the patient is being conveyed is outside the County. However, during both years, all such patients were safely admitted to hospital before delivery except for one birth which was successfully dealt with in an ambulance during 1964. The present trend towards earlier discharge of maternity patients from hospital has meant a greater demand on ambulance rather than sitting-case car transport. Of necessity, other patients are not conveyed with maternity discharge patients and this tends to increase the demands on the Ambulance Service.

CO-ORDINATION OF STRETCHER AND SITTING PATIENT JOURNEYS

The number of stretcher patients conveyed to hospital on weekdays between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. is continually increasing. As a result of this, and because of greater co-operation between this Office and the six St. John Ambulance Divisions 261 sitting patients were conveyed in ambulances in 1964 and 286 in 1963. This co-ordination of transport by using ambulances on their outward or return journeys for the conveyance of sitting patients, not only minimises the empty mileage run which is inevitable when ambulances are used primarily in the conveyance of stretcher patients, but also gives the Sitting-case Car Service some respite from its ever increasing demands. The following table shows the number of sitting patients conveyed by each ambulance during 1964 and 1963:-

	1963	1964
Caersŷs	21	33
Llanfyllin	155	63
Llanidloes	28	38
Machynlleth	28	45
Newtown	43	69
Welshpool	11	13
TOTAL	286	261

HOSPITAL TRANSFERS

There is a tendency for patients who have been treated in Out-County Hospitals to be transferred to hospitals in the County for recuperation before being sent home. This practice will almost certainly grow in future and put an increasing strain on the Ambulance Service rather than the Sitting-case Car Service.

Summary of patients transferred between hospitals as from 1959

Year	Stretcher Patients	Sitting Patients	Total Patients
1959	167	184	351
1960	212	200	412
1961	201	168	369
1962	257	187	444
1963	182	220	402
1964	264	275	539



LONG DISTANCE SERVICE (RAIL AND ROAD JOURNEYS)

The Ministry of Health advise Local Authorities that rail transport should be used, whenever possible, to convey patients attending distant hospitals for treatment. This method of transportation is not only quicker and more convenient but also more economic than sending an Ambulance/Car to such distant centres as London. Patients are conveyed from their homes or hospital by ambulance/car to the nearest or most convenient railway station where usually a compartment is reserved for their use on the train. Escorts for the whole journey are provided by St. John Ambulance Brigade or British Red Cross Society when necessary, otherwise relatives accompany the patients. Upon arrival at their destination station arrangements are made for them to be met and conveyed to their hospital/home destination by the Ambulance Service of the Authority in whose area the station is situated. This County is fortunate in having a through train service to and from London on weekdays and patients for London and surrounding districts are transported on this train. For patients to other parts of the County an excellent train service operates from Shrewsbury to which station they are usually taken by road depending on their physical condition. Requests for this type of transport are not frequent in this County but when General Practitioners make requests for transport to convey patients over a great distance, they co-operate if my staff suggest moving the patient by rail. Reciprocal arrangements are also made to meet patients at railway stations in this County on behalf of other Ambulance Services, and convey them to addresses either within this County or in neighbouring Counties.

SUMMARY OF PATIENTS CONVEYED BY RAIL TRANSPORT DURING 1963 AND 1964

1964	Number of Patients	Conveyed from	Conveyed to
	One	Newtown	Birmingham
	Three	Machynlleth	London
	Two	Carno	London
	One	Llanidloes	Birmingham
	Four	Llanrhaeadr	London
	One	Llanidloes	London
1963	Two	Machynlleth	Liverpool
	One	Welshpool	Birmingham
	One	Liverpool	Llanfyllin
	Two	Machynlleth	London
	One	Llangynog	Plymouth
	Three	Llanrhaeadr	London
	One	Machynlleth	Smethwick
	One	Newtown	London

		<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total Cost	=	£31	£44
Approx. Road Mileage	=	3,965	3,100
Total Patients	=	12	12

To such hospital centres as Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool and Manchester road transport is generally arranged for the whole journey. The following number of patients were conveyed during 1964 and 1963 to and from the distant hospital centres as shown.

	1963	1964
Liverpool	153	162
Birmingham	71	47
Wolverhampton	26	22
Cardiff	16	43
Manchester	29	12
Stourbridge	5	2
Stoke-on-Trent	-	5
Swansea	-	8
Wigan	-	2
Conway	-	2
Oxford	-	1
Carmarthen	7	9
Caernarvon	4	-
Warrington	4	-
Mold	6	-
Cheshire	10	23
Llanelly	-	2
Chepstow	-	2

With the exception of Liverpool and Birmingham the number of requests to convey patients to distant hospitals are moderate. It must be remembered that the transport of patients to and from Liverpool Hospitals is mainly from the Chest Hospital, Machynlleth, which is used not only by this County but also by neighbouring Counties for the treatment of chest ailments, and as some of these patients require operative treatment, which is carried out at Liverpool, transport of these patients to and from Liverpool and Machynlleth rests with this Authority.

On long distance road journeys the Ambulance Services of the Authorities through whose areas our vehicle passes are given details of the journey, whenever possible, so that they can make use of the vehicle either on the outward or return journey. This co-ordination of Local Authority Ambulance Services helps in curbing the ever increasing cost of the Service nationally, but unfortunately this co-operation between Local Authorities is not as extensive as it could be.

#### INFECTIOUS PATIENTS

Arrangements have been made with the Cardigan and Salop Ambulance Services to transport infectious patients from this County, and these Authorities are reimbursed for the total mileage covered on our behalf at the current inter-authority charges per mile. On occasions the Ambulances operating in this County convey suspected and confirmed infectious cases and arrangements have been made through the kind co-operation of the staff at Llys Maldwyn Hospital, Caersws, for all blankets, etc., used in conveying these cases to be taken to the Hospital for fumigation. Appreciation must also be expressed to the Salop Ambulance Service for their willing assistance at all times in allowing our vehicles to be fumigated at their Shrewsbury Depot whenever necessary.

#### DAILY DEMANDS RECEIVED FOR TRANSPORT

In order to arrive at a fair appreciation of the demands which are being made on the Service, and if one ignores the number of patients conveyed on week-ends, it will be seen that throughout each weekday approximately 98 patients were transported in 1964 as compared to 86 patients in 1963 and it must also be realised that the majority of these patients were conveyed between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.



Monday to Friday. The economic co-ordination of journeys to deal with these daily demands presents my staff with many problems, and it is only by the close co-operation of all concerned, that the smooth operation of the Service is maintained.

#### STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The Ministry of Health give the following definition of "Number of Patients" conveyed.

"Person carried" means one person carried once in one direction, i.e. a person taken to hospital and later on the same day taken home, counts as two whether or not the ambulance/car waits to take the patient home.

The definition applies to all statistics in this report relating to "Patients carried".

Although the demands made upon it continue to increase, the Service operated efficiently throughout the year. The total number of Section 27 patients reached a new high figure of 24,543. This represents an increase over the preceeding year of 2,522. 7,320 journeys were carried out and 366,739 miles were covered as against 6,625 journeys and 330,837 miles in 1963.

#### ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS

The following figures give the breakdown of Section 27 patients by categories conveyed during 1963 and 1964:-

	Stretcher Patients		Sitting Patients		Total Patients	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Medical Emergencies	190	161	247	169	437	330
Road Accidents	106	117	15	11	121	128
Miscellaneous Accidents	107	136	307	381	414	517
Admissions	487	441	489	502	976	940
Discharges	70	49	624	616	694	661
Transfers	264	183	275	220	539	402
Maternity	120	102	758	448	878	550
Out Patients	236	189	8,676	8,377	8,912	8,562
Physiotherapy	80	176	11,492	9,743	11,572	9,919
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>22,883</b>	<b>20,467</b>	<b>24,543</b>	<b>22,021</b>

#### COMBINED AMBULANCE/CAR SERVICE STATISTICS FOR 1963 AND 1964

From the following tables it will be noted that the greatest demand to date on the Service, came in June, 1964, when 2,352 patients were conveyed at a cost of £1,628 and to convey them it was necessary for vehicles to cover 33,366 miles. The highest number of stretcher patients conveyed was during August, 1963, when 165 patients were transported in ambulances and of these 165 patients, 34 were patients with road accident injuries.

It was not necessary during 1963 and 1964 to make use of Air Transport for the conveyance of patients.



1964 Month	Journeys	Mileage	Patients		Total Patients	Total Cost £
			Stretcher	Sitting		
January	631	31,831	141	2,123	2,264	1,597
February	581	29,070	137	1,811	1,948	1,457
March	558	26,708	126	1,677	1,803	1,349
April	605	29,539	112	1,839	1,951	1,488
May	605	28,440	145	1,751	1,896	1,436
June	690	33,366	110	2,242	2,352	1,628
July	686	32,739	132	2,186	2,318	1,602
August	474	26,116	149	1,423	1,572	1,332
September	607	30,209	152	1,985	2,137	1,515
October	612	30,426	157	2,040	2,197	1,554
November	658	33,515	155	1,916	2,071	1,651
December	603	30,815	142	1,880	2,022	1,525
Rail Service	10	3,965	2	10	12	31
Total Section 27 Patients	7,320	366,739	1,660	22,883	24,543	18,165
Total Non- Section 27 Patients	568	24,051	-	990	990	879
Grand Total	7,888	390,790	1,660	22,873	25,533	19,044

1963 Month	Journeys	Mileage	Patients		Total Patients	Total Cost £
			Stretcher	Sitting		
January	501	23,355	130	1,266	1,396	1,185
February	498	23,422	103	1,331	1,434	1,202
March	554	28,549	106	1,725	1,831	1,409
April	581	29,078	143	1,753	1,896	1,468
May	576	32,923	128	2,108	2,236	1,632
June	479	24,202	137	1,445	1,582	1,266
July	605	29,666	135	1,969	2,104	1,518
August	561	28,069	165	1,627	1,792	1,428
September	586	27,071	127	1,850	1,977	1,361
October	608	29,688	143	1,939	2,082	1,501
November	551	27,368	125	1,866	1,991	1,397
December	515	24,346	110	1,578	1,688	1,255
Rail Service	10	3,100	2	10	12	44
Total Section 27 Patients	6,625	330,837	1,554	20,467	22,021	16,666
Total Non- Section 27 Patients	322	14,196	-	590	590	538
Grand Total	6,947	345,033	1,554	21,057	22,611	17,204

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The following table indicates the number of patients conveyed by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service on behalf of other Local Authority Ambulance Services, etc. during 1963 and 1964.

Authority	1964 (patients)	1963 (patients)
Merioneth	31	20
Radnor	6	6
Cardigan	63	41
Salop	28	19
Denbigh	72	33
London	2	1
Liverpool	1	2
Manchester	-	1
Birmingham	4	2
Mid-Wales Hospital Management Committee	166	-
Carmarthen	-	1
Bournemouth	-	1
Brecon	-	2
Somerset	-	2
West Sussex	1	-
Caernarvon	1	-
Cardiff	1	-
Flint	1	-
Middlesex	1	-
TOTAL	378	131

As can be seen from the above table, the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service carried an increasing number of patients on behalf of neighbouring and distant Local Authority Ambulance Services. In comparing 1964 with 1963 an increase of 247 patients conveyed on behalf of other Authorities was recorded. The cost of the mileage so covered was reclaimed at the current Inter-Authority mileage rates, i.e. 3s. 9d. per ambulance mile and 2s. 3d. per car mile.

It must be recorded that the staff of surrounding Ambulance Service Controls co-operate exceedingly well with my staff, and this co-operation and friendly atmosphere towards each other does go a long way in attempting to curtail rising costs.

Similarly in 1963 and 1964 the following Ambulance Services conveyed the total patients shown on behalf of the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service.

Authority	1964 (patients)	1963 (patients)
Merioneth	21	5
Denbigh	6	16
Salop	28	30
Plymouth	-	1
Liverpool	-	1
Birkenhead	-	2
Birmingham	2	2
London	9	6
Cardigan	39	2
Brecon	1	-
Radnor	2	-
Total	108	65

# NON-SECTION 27 PATIENTS

Journeys carried out by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service on behalf of other Services of the Montgomery County Council during 1963 and 1964.

1963	Journeys	Mileage	Patients	Cost (£)
School Health Service	48	3,137	238	137
Mental Health Service*	237	6,343	252	217
Dental Health Service	7	167	72	8
Special Schools Service	30	4,549	28	176
Welfare Service	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Section 27 patients	322	14,196	590	538
1964	Journeys	Mileage	Patients	Cost (£)
School Health Service	86	4,851	318	209
Mental Health Service*	418	12,837	501	421
Dental Health Service	17	458	114	23
Special Schools Service	43	5,404	52	209
Welfare Service	4	501	5	17
Total Non-Section 27 patients	568	24,051	990	879

\* Journeys to Junior Training Centres in Newtown and Llandrinio.  
The Total cost as above was chargeable to each respective Service.

## SUMMARY - WHOLE SERVICE (SECTION 27 AND NON-SECTION 27 PATIENTS)

1963	Journeys	Mileage	Patients	Cost £.
Caersws Ambulance	103	4,839	169	581
Llanfyllin Ambulance	295	15,733	564	1,219
Llanidloes Ambulance	161	6,935	230	705
Machynlleth Ambulance	138	6,554	204	687
Newtown Ambulance	204	10,346	317	904
Welshpool Ambulance	300	11,756	354	986
Total Ambulance Service	1,201	56,163	1,838	5,082
Car Service	5,414	271,574	20,171	11,540
Rail Service	10	3,100	12	44
Total Section 27 patients	6,625	330,837	22,021	16,666
Total Non-Section 27 patients	322	14,196	590	538
Grand Total Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service	6,947	345,033	22,611	17,204



1964	Journeys	Mileage	Patients	Cost £.
Caersws Ambulance	119	7,690	173	749
Llanfyllin Ambulance	281	15,944	463	1,230
Llanidloes Ambulance	213	10,239	327	897
Machynlleth Ambulance	155	6,568	256	686
Newtown Ambulance	273	16,698	394	1,274
Welshpool Ambulance	257	9,528	306	856
Total Ambulance Service	1,298	66,667	1,919	5,692
Car Service	6,012	296,107	22,612	12,442
Rail Service	10	3,965	12	31
Total Section 27 patients	7,320	366,739	24,543	18,165
Total Non-Section 27 patients	568	24,051	990	879
Grand Total Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service	7,888	390,790	25,533	19,044

The following table gives details of the extent to which the Ambulance Service has been used since the obligation to provide the Service was placed on Local Authorities in 1948. It is of interest to note that the demands on the Service have increased steadily year by year, and as from 1963 figures have been included for Non-Section 27 Patients who were conveyed by the Montgomeryshire Ambulance Service.

Summary of Whole Service as from 5th July, 1948 to 31st December, 1964.

Year	Journeys	Mileage	Cost £.	Total Patients	Miles per Patient
1948 (half year)	495	25,132	1,689	528	47.5
1949	1,546	80,950	4,117	1,653	49.0
1950	2,183	119,290	5,620	2,408	49.5
1951	2,930	158,442	7,258	3,206	49.4
1952	3,324	171,535	7,947	3,775	45.4
1953	3,330	169,386	7,955	3,645	46.4
1954	3,693	191,263	8,929	4,323	44.2
1955	4,570	218,933	10,041	8,068	27.1
1956	4,917	226,758	10,277	9,201	24.6
1957	4,957	222,246	10,320	10,290	21.5
1958	5,324	260,620	11,430	12,894	20.2
1959	6,225	299,224	12,584	16,325	18.3
1960	6,322	316,060	13,176	17,530	18.0
1961	6,305	320,121	13,707	18,094	17.6
1962	6,787	327,082	16,291	20,573	15.8
1963	6,947	345,033	17,204	22,611	15.2
1964	7,888	390,790	19,044	25,533	15.3

It will be seen that the average mileage run per patient has shown a steady decrease from 27.1 miles in 1955 to 15.3 miles in 1964. This average is very largely dependent upon demands made on the Service, the extent of co-ordination of journeys and avoidance of "empty mileage", whenever possible. It provides an indication as to the efficiency of the Service, which is further emphasised when it is realised that Radio Control of Vehicles, used extensively by the majority of Local Authority Ambulance Services, does not operate in this County, but the use of Radio Control in the Ambulances and selected Sitting-case cars should now be contemplated, as its adoption would prove to be invaluable in the operational control of the Service, especially in a rural area.

Complaints received by this Department about the Authority's Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service were very few in the years 1964 and 1963. The criticisms made usually refer to delays in the arrival of vehicles at the appointed time. Such delays are, unfortunately, unavoidable on occasions. The adoption by the hospital authorities of a relatively rigid appointment system confers great benefits on those patients who are able to make their own transport arrangements, but creates great difficulties for the Ambulance and Sitting-case Car Service provided by Local Health Authorities, particularly in rural areas like Montgomeryshire.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the excellent voluntary service which is being carried out by the Officers and members of the Montgomeryshire St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society, for the high standard of care and attention that they give to patients and for their willingness to carry out journeys at all times. I should also like to thank the drivers who operate the Sitting-case Car Service for the important role which they play in the transportation of sitting patients and for their readiness to carry out journeys which are very often quite complicated in that a number of patients are involved to be collected from and taken to diverse destinations.

D. FELIX RICHARDS

County Medical Officer of Health

County Health Offices,  
NEWTOWN.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following table gives the telephone numbers which are in use at present for the call-out of Ambulances or Sitting-case Cars in this County.

WHOLE COUNTY

Monday - Friday 9.00 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.	County Health Offices, Newtown.	Newtown 6734
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Outside Office Hours

CAERSWS	Supt. T. R. Feather, 12 Maesyddinas, Caersws.	Caersws 236
	Mrs. A. Smout, Red Lion Hotel, Caersws.	Caersws 236
	Mr. J. R. M. Lewis, Post Office, Caersws.	Caersws 225
LLANFYLLIN	Supt. H. W. G. Lunt, 14 Maesydre, Llanfyllin.	Llanfyllin 251
	T. R. Morris & Co., The Garage, Llanfyllin.	Llanfyllin 257
LLANIDLOES	County Officer R. Evans, S.B.St.J., Angel Hotel, Llanidloes.	Llanidloes 381
	Supt. D. Jenkins, 68 Caegwyn, Llanidloes.	Llanidloes 213
MACHYNLLETH	Sgt. R. L. Edwards, 12 Tregarth, Machynlleth.	Machynlleth 2158
	Supt. G. Evans, S.B.St.J. Norbury Lodge, Machynlleth.	Machynlleth 2179
NEWTOWN	Mr. R. Morris, 52 New Road, Newtown.	Newtown 6866
	Supt. C. Chislett Bodawen, New Road, Newtown.	Newtown 273
WELSHPOOL	Supt. H. Cooper, S.B.St.J. 60 Gungrog Road, Welshpool.	Welshpool 3176
	Mr. D. H. Gardner, 74 Bronybuckley, Welshpool.	Welshpool 3323





